SOME NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN SATYRIDAE
(Lepidoptera)

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In the Big Bend country of southwestern Texas lies a region which has been but little worked by Lepidopterists. In the heart of this region are the Chisos Mountains, an interesting semi-desert range of isolated peaks. I heard that two friends, Mr. Arthur Smith and Mr. Edgar Smith were driving through this area during the summer of 1941. They kindly consented to stop in the Chisos for a few days to do some collecting.

Now that the material they collected has been mounted and studied, it appears that several species of Satyridae have developed distinct races in the Chisos Range.

MINOIS MEADII (EDWARDS)

Erebia meadii Edwards, 1872, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 4:70. (Originally found near Bailey's Ranch, 45 miles from Denver, Colorado. Specimens in my collection range from the Dakotas to New Mexico, and the range possibly extends into Texas.)

Cercyonis damei Barnes & Benjamin, 1926, Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., 25:90. (From Grand Canyon, Arizona. This appears to be a subspecies of *meadii*, and not a full species as described.)

Minois meadii melania Wind, new subspecies

Male: forewing dark brown with two small ocelli, placed as is usual in the group. The apical ocellus larger and with a small white pupil. The lower ocellus small with no pupil. Surrounding each ocellus is a narrow russett halo, not diffused as in *meadii*. Hindwing dark brown with a small, white-pupilled ocellus in the lower median interspace. Underside of forewing as in *meadii*, but with lower ocellus smaller than apical. Russett coloring widespread in contrast to upper surface. Hindwing beneath as in *meadii* except that there are two apical ocelli. *Female*: forewing light brown with two equally large white-pupilled ocelli; russet coloring spread almost entirely over the wing, entering the cell. Hindwing light brown with a well-defined white-pupilled anal ocelli. Underside with russet coloring reaching almost to base in forewings, and hindwings with all usual ocelli sharply defined and in addition two well-formed, white-pupilled apical ocelli.

Holotype male from MARFA ALPINE, TEXAS, July 17, 1941, and *allotype* female from CHISOS MOUNTAINS, TEXAS, July 19, 1941, in the collection of the author. Two male and three female *paratypes* from Marfa Alpine and one male and one female paratype from Chisos Mountains, same dates, all collected by Arthur and Edgar Smith. One pair deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, one pair in the Canadian National Collection, one female in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, one female in the U. S. National Museum, and one pair in the collection of Arthur and Edgar Smith.

Male *melania* differs from *meadii* in the following particulars: much darker than *meadii*, with russet coloring restricted above yet more pronounced beneath. None of my *meadii* show apical ocelli on the hindwing beneath, while all *melania* have two apical ocelli. Female *malania* differs in its larger size, lighter coloring, and heavier russet suffusion as well as in the more pronounced ocelli and the addition of the two apical ocelli of the hindwing beneath.

Megisto rubricata smithorum Wind, new subspecies

Differs from *rubricata* (Edwards) in the distribution of the rust colored areas of the fore and hindwings. In typical *rubricata* from Arizona the rust colored area of the forewing barely reaches to the cell, while in smithorum this rust area enters the cell and covers nearly half of the cell space. The hindwings show just the opposite characteristic: the rust area of *rubricata* being of equal size to that on the forewings, while in smithorum this color has become almost obsolete, especially in the male. M. smithorum also has larger ocelli than *rubricata*, and all the markings beneath are more sharply defined.

Holotype male, MARFA ALPINE, TEXAS, July 17, 1941, and *allotype* female, CHISOS MOUNTAINS, TEXAS, July 18, 1941, in the collection of the author. Four male and three female *paratypes* from Marfa Alpine and two male and three female paratypes from Chisos Mountains, same dates, all collected by Arthur and Edgar Smith. One pair deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, one pair in the Canadian National Collection, one pair in the U. S. National Museum, one pair in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, one pair in the collection of Arthur and Edgar Smith, and one pair in the collection of the author.

I take pleasure in naming this subspecies in honor of its collectors, Messrs. Arthur and Edgar Smith.

NEONYMPHA HENSHAWI (EDWARDS)

Euptychia henshawi Edwards, 1876, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 5:205. (First taken by H. W. Henshaw on the Wheeler expedition and recorded from Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.)

Neonympha henshawi texana Wind, new subspecies

This new subspecies differs from *henshawi* in a number of particulars. As only males are available, the following observations relate to that sex only.

Consistently smaller than *henshawi*. Above, the color is much darker and the sexual scale patch on the forewing is heavier. This scale patch is far more conspicuous than in *henshawi* as it is outlined by russet scales. The two black spots on the margin of the hindwing are not as prominent as in *henshawi*. Underneath the difference is remarkable in that the colorings are enriched to such an extent as to give a tropical appearance to the insect. The ground color of both wings is a rosy russet instead of a yellow russet as in *henshawi*. The forewing is crossed by two wavy red lines enclosing the median area, and by a third submarginal line. The two median lines extend across the hindwing where they are wider and darker. These lines are much heavier and more richly colored than in *henshawi*. The oval patch on the middle of the hind margin is enlarged and of a beautiful silvery-gray color. The silver lunules along the margin of the hindwing are heavier and more brilliant than in *henshawi*.

Holotype male from MARFA ALPINE, TEXAS, July 17, 1941, in the collection of the author. Three male *paratypes*, with similar data, all collected by Arthur and Edgar Smith. One male deposited in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, one in the Canadian National Collection and one in the collection of Arthur and Edgar Smith.

It is hoped that female specimens may soon be obtained for description, although it is likely that they are much like the male.